

BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

VOL. III. NO. 47.

M. F. CONLEY Publisher.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Texas school fund has a surplus of \$16,000,000.

Tramps were never so numerous in California as now.

PROF. RILEY says Jersey is the chief State for insects.

Florida is shipping large quantities of peaches to market.

A LIQUOR license in Telfair County, Georgia, costs \$5,000.

DAVE OBER, of White Oak, Pa., has had a lead pencil forty years.

It is estimated that the floods in Mexico involve a loss of \$8,000,000.

A GENEROUS New Yorker has given away about 5,000 campaign buttons.

The Prince of Naples, son of King Humbert, is a superior photographer.

NELLIE GRANT's husband is very rich now through his brother's death.

New York's population is now estimated at 1,676,000 from directory statistics.

The negroes of Georgia are said to own more than \$12,000,000 worth of property.

EX-GOVERNOR WM. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, is chief of police at Narragansett Pier.

The Commissioners of Agriculture has ordered 450,000 copies of its Annual Report printed.

An attempt has been made to have the historic gallows tree on Hempstead Heath cut down.

Many of the interior towns of Oregon are raising money to import song birds from Germany.

The pin factories of England, France, Holland and Germany are said to turn out 17,000,000 pins daily.

A Florida planter has contracted to furnish a New York dealer with 1,000,000 cabages during the season.

It is predicted that cypress wood from the South will be largely used in Northern buildings in a few years.

BURLINGTON, N. J., proudly claims more widows to the square yard than any other city in the United States.

J. R. BOLCH, aged twenty-two years, has just died at Fairfield, S. C., of hydrocephalus, caused by a cat scratch.

CHICAGO is the fifth Scandinavian city in the world, and Minneapolis, with a population of 55,000, the sixth.

FARMERS of Oregon are moving to secure legislation in State and national councils to promote the interests of farmers.

The Dowager Empress Victoria, of Germany, will receive for sons visitors in England with her mother, Queen Victoria.

A CLAM digger at Stonington, Ct., has just found a pearl worth seventy-five dollars in one of the clams of a late haul.

A GLASGOW firm has just finished a brass wire for the Glasgow exhibition sixty-five miles long and a copper wire 111 miles long.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ga., has a stalk of corn ten feet high, and which contains seven well developed ears, six of which have put out silk.

An insect known as the wire worm is playing sad havoc with the corn at Mexico, Mo. One farmer has lost forty acres by this pest.

The whole value of fences in the United States may be set down at \$2,000,000,000, and it costs \$100,000,000 annually to keep them in repair.

The widow of President Tyler is in Washington. She has a son, Dr. Lachlan Tyler, who is one of the rising young doctors of that city.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., is the great furniture making center of the United States. It has forty-two furniture factories, which employ 12,000 men.

DR. GILL, a French astronomer, has furnished names for 2,000 stars. He has been twenty years about it, but he was determined not to let one escape.

Since the opening of the new artesian wells in the Desert of Sahara, a large increase in the number of palm and other trees has taken place.

An official report on the cholera epidemic which raged in Japan two years ago states that there were 155,574 cases of disease, of which 110,080 were fatal.

A FEATURE of General Harrison's countenance which does not appear in his photograph is a large mole on his right cheek, at the side, just under the eye.

SEVEN Presidential candidates this year are not enough, it appears, to satisfy every body. The American party is getting ready to hold a National Convention.

The dead letter office received 4,808,000 letters last year, for about a third of which owners were discovered. Money to the value of \$1,705,746 was found in 17,585 letters.

The increase of population in Australia last year was only 3% per cent, which is by no means as large as England would like to see it. The total population is 3,600,000.

OFFICIAL reports of Russian crops are favorable, and indicate a yield above the average. Crop reports from India make an unfavorable showing, owing to severe droughts.

Small amounts of the old postal currency continue to be offered for redemption at the New York Sub-Treasury. The amount still unredeemed is \$15,000,000, but most of it is doubtless worn out or destroyed.

SHIP building is in a state of great activity in England. It is said that 302 British steamers are now being built, with a total of 539,000 tons, and that last year 247 boats of 374,000 tons were constructed.

RETURNS now show a total of 2,815,000 hogs packed in the West since March 1, against 2,825,000 a year ago. The quality of hogs handled by packers is well maintained, and compares well with other years.

The Egyptian petroleum explorations on the Red Sea coast have some time ago been given up. It is said the Government spent in the neighborhood of \$750,000 in these explorations, and has nothing to show in return for this very considerable outlay except worn machinery.

A CHECK fourteen years old was cashed the other day at an Allentown, Pa., bank. The holder said that it had been all that time in the forgotten pocket of an unknown.

ABOUT 5,000,000 sponges per year are taken from the sea around the Bahamas. Their value is \$250,000. Twenty-foot poles with hooks on the end are used to pull the sponges from the rocks.

Mrs. T. J. EBY, of Mahantango, Juniata County, Pa., the other day found a large blacksnake in the baby coach, where it had spent the night with Mrs. Eby's thirty-two-months-old child.

WIDE SPREAD RUIN.

Great Flood Surging Down the Monongahela River.

Enslaving a Loss of Nearly a Million Dollars.

PITTSBURGH, July 11.—The freshet in the Monongahela river is almost unprecedented, and great damage has been done to the river craft and property all along the river from the head-waters to the city. The suddenness of the rise took the river men entirely unawares, and they were not prepared when the great volume of water burst upon them. Millions of feet of lumber, scores of coal craft, fences, out-houses and coal tipple have been floating down the swift current for the last eighteen hours. The river at this point is still rising, with 21 feet 8 inches on the marks at nine o'clock, but it is reported as stationary, with forty-five feet at Greensboro, a hundred miles above this city. At every point between Greensboro and Pittsburgh the low lands are under water, and the residents have been compelled to live in the upper stories of their houses, and in some cases to seek the hills for safety. Many had not time to remove their goods, as the water rose at the rate of a foot an hour, and at Greensboro thirty-two feet of a rise was recorded in less than twenty-four hours. The damage to property can not be estimated at present, but it will reach away up in the thousands. A solitary bridge which broke away yesterday caused over \$5,000 damages, and this is but one little item. So far but one life has been reported lost—that of a man named George Gettier, who was struck by a parted cable and instantly killed. The greatest damage to river craft occurred between half-past one o'clock and daylight this morning. Between before two o'clock a large number of barges belonging to Jenkins & Co. came down the river from the second pool and struck the Smithfield bridge, breaking the huge barges turning end over end and breasting the tow-boats. Battered in against the steamer Jacobs. Logs, barges and fuel boats were dashed against the piers of the bridge and snapped like twigs by the overwhelming force of the current. Half of one Jenkins' boats lodged against the bottom, just below the Smithfield bridge, and the water dashed over it, throwing spray high into the air, while the driftwood crushed and cracked over the wrecks, with the grinding noise which adds to the horrors of a flood. At half-past ten o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current. The loss from this will be very heavy. The damage to the courts, and the letters and petitions, failed to disclose any sufficient reason for executive interference. I know no cause for this failure other than that no such reason is contained therein. As to the various points raised by the attorneys about an unfair trial, public prejudice, wrong instructions to the jury, improper evidence, and the very reprehensible means taken to procure it, together with the wrong method and acts of the circuit attorney, all of which the attorneys laid great stress upon in their arguments, the Governor says: "All these points were presented to the Supreme Court, and passed upon by that Court, the only authority properly having power so to do. If a wrong or injustice is done a citizen of Missouri by the courts thereof, either intentionally or unintentionally, and the Governor knew it he should correct the error or crime promptly and as fully as he can, but he has no sort of authority over the methods pursued by the courts, either generally or in particular cases, it is not for him to do. He will not as a guide to his own actions inquire whether a trial was fair or unfair or unlawful. That duty is assigned to our Supreme Court alone, in which ourself included, but not to the Governor." The conclusions reached in any particular case in the courts are right, if the punishment assessed is that the defendant should suffer for the crime committed. The Executive will not interfere. If the defendant in this case killed his friend and companion deliberately and in cold blood, prompted by the basest motives, and I do not doubt, it surely he has received the sentence provided by law. And I will not disturb it.

THREE BROTHERS, all Practicing Medicine at an Extreme Old Age, still in Service.

THE CELEBRATED CASE.

Maxwell, the Murderer of Preller, Resisted for Three Weeks—Governor's Reasons for Refusing Commutation.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The Governor this morning rendered a decision in which he declines to grant a commutation of the sentence against Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, but grants a reprieve for three weeks. Governor Morehouse, in his communication to the attorneys of both sides for the trial, says: "My own examination of the papers in the case, and the record of the trial, the opinions of the courts, and the letters and petitions, failed to disclose any sufficient reason for executive interference. I know no cause for this failure other than that no such reason is contained therein. As to the various points raised by the attorneys about an unfair trial, public prejudice, wrong instructions to the jury, improper evidence, and the very reprehensible means taken to procure it, together with the wrong method and acts of the circuit attorney, all of which the attorneys laid great stress upon in their arguments, the Governor says: "All these points were presented to the Supreme Court, and passed upon by that Court, the only authority properly having power so to do. If a wrong or injustice is done a citizen of Missouri by the courts thereof, either intentionally or unintentionally, and the Governor knew it he should correct the error or crime promptly and as fully as he can, but he has no sort of authority over the methods pursued by the courts, either generally or in particular cases, it is not for him to do. He will not as a guide to his own actions inquire whether a trial was fair or unfair or unlawful. That duty is assigned to our Supreme Court alone, in which ourself included, but not to the Governor." The conclusions reached in any particular case in the courts are right, if the punishment assessed is that the defendant should suffer for the crime committed. The Executive will not interfere. If the defendant in this case killed his friend and companion deliberately and in cold blood, prompted by the basest motives, and I do not doubt, it surely he has received the sentence provided by law. And I will not disturb it.

MAXWELL.

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Democratic Ticket.



For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
A. G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

For Sheriff,
A. L. SHANNON.

For Commissioner,
JAS. W. SHANNON.

THURSDAY, JULY 19th, 1888.

Congressman Taulbee and wife are seriously ill.

Dom Pedro is well again and will return to his empire next month.

The tariff bill will probably be disposed of in the House next week.

Italians are said to be coming to this country at the rate of \$0,000 a year.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall has been dangerously ill, but is now improving.

Recent floods in Pennsylvania and West Virginia caused losses to the extent of \$3,000,000.

The Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in this District will be held at Mayville on August 21st.

A vote was taken Monday in the House on the free wool clause of the Mills bill, which resulted in its adoption, by a good majority.

The Governor of Missouri has granted a respite of three weeks to Maxwell, the trunk murderer, but refused to commute the death sentence.

One of Edison's phonographs, now on the way back to this country, will contain the tones of Gladys, a song by Patti and a speech by Balfour.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee will discourage any scheme by which Department clerks may be forced to contribute to campaign funds.

Thurman, Carlisle, Cox, Dougherty and Henry George will speak for the Democracy in Indiana, while Elaine, Sherman, Allison and other prominent Republicans will stump the State for their party.

A resolution was offered in the House last week reciting that the present immigration into the United States is excessive, artificial and injurious, and asserting that the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor is being evaded.

Chauncey Depew is in London and has been talking of the political situation in the United States. Of course he expresses a belief that the Republicans will win, but says that he does not feel certain about it. He says he fears Mrs. Cleveland's popularity and Grover's "luck" more than he does Mr. Cleveland's popularity.

One of the most attractive pictures of Cleveland and Thurman which we have seen has been sent us. The size is 22x28 inches, and in addition to fine portraits of the nominees, there is also the platform in full, and portraits of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. The whole is encircled by a wreath in which are stars containing the number of electoral votes of each State. The arrangement is forcible and attractive. The price is only fifty cents, and for the benefit of those who may desire to procure them we give the address of the dealers: Seigel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Speaker Carlisle says that the progress which is being made on the Mills Bill is very gratifying to the friends of that measure.

A Wisconsin Congressman failed, last week, to get a duty placed upon eggs. With good Democratic roosters, the hens of this country have no fear of the pauper competition of Europe.—*Courier-Journal*.

Dr. Donald C. Hood has collected many facts relating to the use of salicylic acid for rheumatism. Of 728 patients treated with salicylates, 528 were relieved of their pains within seven days; whereas, of 612 patients treated by other methods, only 140 were relieved in the same time.—*Scientific American*.

Albany Argus: Defending the free whisky plank of the Republican platform, the Chicago Inter-Ocean argues that the cause of temperance has never been advanced by the internal revenue tax. Mr. Blaine wrote on the subject: "The tax on whisky by the Federal Government, with its suppression of an illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform." As the pride of a Prohibition State, Mr. Blaine should be good authority.

Memphis Appeal: No speech made by a Democrat since the adjournment of the St. Louis Convention is so replete with information or so clear upon the issues of the canvass as that made by Speaker Carlisle at the ratification meeting of the County Democracy of New York. But this was to have been expected. There is no man in public life in either party better equipped for his functions as a political leader than Mr. Carlisle. He has all his life been a student of the political history and progress of the country, of its laws, the life and principles of parties, and the results that have accrued if good or bad by their administration of the government. Intellectually he is the peer of the ablest men in public life in either party, and his acquirements make him an authority. He is always plain and strong of statement, and uses the best English to reach results by the shortest route.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, has been interviewed by a New York Sun correspondent. During the conversation "Old Saddlebags" said: "I believe that the Democratic ticket will carry this State by from 5,000 to 10,000. We have confidence here in Cleveland because he is a man who can say no. I have stumped every county in the State, and in many counties every township, and I think I am correct in the following estimate of the vote: There will be 240,000 straight Democratic and 235,000 straight Republican votes. This leaves a floating vote of 25,000. Out of that the majority must come. It consists of the Greenback, Labor and Prohibition votes combined. Gen. Harrison is weak with the Greenbackers because he has denounced them in the most bitter terms—called them idiots, and intimated that the asylums ought to be enlarged for their reception. He has little strength with the labor voters. It is said that he has declared that \$1 per day is enough for the laboring man. His weakness lies in the fact that he has never been identified with any legislation in favor of the working classes. He is not powerful with the Prohibitionists, because, while he is a temperate man personally, he is not a temperance man. He is an intensely partisan Republican." One of the Republican candidates for Governor had said that the Democrats of Indiana were not a thinking class. Ex-Senator McDonald refuted this with the declaration: "I believe the people of this State are better informed on the tariff question than those of any other. Why, as far back as 1842, Gov. Whitcomb wrote one of the best pamphlets on the subject ever issued, and it reached the hands of nearly every voter. Then the matter was discussed and has been discussed at nearly every school-house and at nearly every mass-meeting since."

The fitting up of coast defense guns with devices for finding positions is now being agitated in England. The cost is estimated to be about \$250 a gun. By means of this invention, an officer located in any prominent position is able by electrical wires to strike a ship which may be invisible from the battery itself. Major Watkin's "position finder" has been adopted by the British government, and he has received an award of \$125,000 for the invention, and is also to be paid a royalty of \$5,000 a year for the next ten years.—*Scientific American*.

What it Means. [New York World.]

A freer trade means cheaper manufacturers. Cheaper manufacturers mean a wider market, which means more work. More work means a greater demand for labor, and therefore higher wages. Higher wages mean better times for American workingmen.

This is the chain of logical sequences drawn from the Democratic policy. The United States is the only nation in the world that maintains a high tariff on the raw materials of manufacture. And the United States is the only large manufacturing country that has not increased the proportion of manufactured products in its exports during the past twenty-five years.

The effect of this absurd war tariff in policy has been to glut the home market with inferior goods and to close the markets of the world to our finished products. It is this policy of over stimulation and handicapping that has made the past twenty years a period of brief "booms," alternating with long seasons of stagnation, bankruptcy, strikes, lock-outs and losses.

The Democratic policy means a more normal condition of business and better times for everybody.

Why Not Make It Certain?

If protection as it is preached by its advocates is meant to reach the laboring men, why not make it certain to do so?

The enormous protective levy on steel rails has made it impossible for foreign manufacturers to compete with Mr. Carnegie in their manufacture, and the result has been that that thrifty person has through that protection been enabled to evolve himself from a penniless emigrant to a thirty-millionaire in twenty years. His protection was a certainty, because whenever competition brings down prices to a non-paying or losing point, first wages are reduced and finally Mr. Carnegie's mills stop and the laborers are discharged, and he goes to live home in the far-away Highlands, enjoying his millions with his patron, friend and political ideal, Blaine, leaving his laborers where? How? If in the interest of the manufacturer this may be done, why could not and should it not be enacted that the laborer should have a fixed rate of pay as one of the factors in the business?

This is not, never has been and cannot be done—capital only is or can be protected.

Let any party attempt to make any employment certain in its yield of a fixed wage, profit or money yield, and in that attempt will the fallacy of the protection principle be shown and its advocates proven frauds.

Let the protectionists who seek to hood-wink and mislead the laboring man with seductive campaign catch phrases be met with a demand for protection for labor that will protect, not that deception which enables capital to employ labor at free trade rates, while it sells its products at protection prices, pocket the difference while it pays and stop business without notice to or provision or care for labor when it does not pay.

Why not make protection to labor certain, and upon that basis let capital seek investment?

If this can be done, why should it not be? If it can not be done, then is not protection that does not protect a fallacy in theory, a fraud in fact. —N. Y. Advertiser.

UNRIVALLED DISPLAY,

Commemorating the Achievements of a Century.

Cincinnati is a busy place just now, and will be for one hundred days and nights from the Fourth of July. The occasion is the inauguration of her monster jubilee in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Northwest Territory. The Exposition is not of mere local significance. A dozen States are officially connected with it, and have separate displays, and the General Government has contributed the magnificent collection of curiosities and objects of interest which belong to the Smithsonian Institute and Fish Commission at Washington. The attractions are of a high order of merit, embracing Art and Gallery made up of some of the finest masterpieces in both this and the old country, the aggregate value of which is over a million dollars; buildings both permanent and temporary, covering forty-three acres of ground, all under one continuous roof, and with nearly a million square feet of exhibiting space; an electrical display of inexpressible magnificence and brilliancy; a machinery exhibit covering acres of ground; Pioneer, Agricultural and Horticultural Halls, and an entertainment hall in which will be given spectacular and operatic performances of the best talent of two hemispheres. Everything is, in fact, on the most liberal scale, and visitors can visit the show on excursion rates from all points.

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Ex-Mayor Low Bolts.

Seth Low, late Republican Mayor of Brooklyn, repudiates the tariff plank in the Chicago platform and withdraws from the Republican organization.

The tariff issue, he says, is the chosen battleground of the two parties, and he prefers to stand on the Democratic side. He says:

"I believe, as Garfield did, in a protection which leads us towards free trade. The declaration of the Chicago platform is for a protection which works away from free trade. The chief line of changes in the present tariff to which the party commits itself is to increase duties where any articles made at home are still imported. This, it seems to me, is entirely new ground for the Republican party; but, whether it is or not, the policy outlined in the platform is one in which I do not believe and on behalf of which I can make no fight. I do not desire to claim the privilege of party fellowship when I am unable to support the party on the leading issue of the moment."

The New York daily Herald, in a recent issue under the caption "Plain Words to the Democratic Leaders," makes the following sensible remarks:

"The leaders of the Democratic party have a little over four months between now and the election day in which to enlighten and convince the mass of the voters of the country upon the sole issue between the two parties. They are fortunate in having that issue clearly defined, not only in their own platform, but in that of the Republicans.

The Republicans are not going to be idle. They don't like being 'out in the cold,' and will leave no stone unturned, no effort unmade to carry the election. If the Democrats want to win they must from now to election day rain broadsides and tracts on tariff reform upon all parts of the country; they must make sound principles and policies aggressively known to every workingman in the land; they ought to plaster every fence in the country with tariff facts and figures; start a reform club in every township and in every factory and workshop.

That is the only road to victory in November and there is no time to lose in making a beginning.

There is nothing more neglected by the Democracy as a party than its campaign literature, and this neglect is most apparent in the party's neglect of its local press.

No influence is so great in plating every fence with tariff facts and figures in any county as its local party newspaper, and neglect to support that is a sure evidence of apathy and lack of local party spirit.

SAYD'S LIFE.

Mr. D. J. Wilsonson, of Louisville, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with rheumatism, also diabetes; the pains were at first unendurable and would continue all day, throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle, and gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the aid afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents bottle by G. T. Ross.

THE TORRID WAVE.

[Church News, Washington.]

The torrid wave that swept over the country recently was indeed exceedingly uncomfortable. But, compared with certain seasons of excessive heat in our forefathers' days, as recorded in history, it is a mere bagatelle. In 1808 it is said that the Rhine, the Seine and the Loire ran dry, and the misery endured for lack of water all through Europe was indescribable. In 1705 the heat in France was so terrible that nothing human could venture out in the sun between noon and 5 p.m. Again in 1778 the people had to take refuge under ground; shops were closed, and many cities almost entirely deserted, the inhabitants flying to the woods and hills to avoid the burning, stifling atmosphere of the towns. In 1793 it is related that the intolerable heat dried up the fruit on the trees, and cracked and split up the woodwork in houses. So our present high temperature is really nothing to what our tough ancestors were called upon to endure.

DO NOT EXPOSE.

You cannot afford to waste time in exposing when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always comes at first, only a cold. Do not permit a dealer to impress you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, as he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Take bottles free at G. T. Ross' drug store.

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on is squeezed in one of these machines the acid of the lemon, coming in contact with the zinc, dissolves the same and forms a porous salt. Zinc is a metal easily attacked by the weakest acids, and no article of food or drink should ever be allowed to come in contact with it.—*Scientific American*.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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BIG SANDY NEWS.

COURT DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge, J. M. Burks. Begins 2nd Mondays in February and August, terms of four weeks.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge, J. M. Rice. Begins 4th Mondays in June and December, terms of four weeks.

COUNTY COURT.—Judge S. H. Burt. S. and Monday in each month, excepting the month of August, when it is in session.

QUARTERLY COURT.—Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, June, September and December.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—1st Monday in March, June, September and December.

TOWN DIRECTORY.

POLICE COURT.—Kept in session, 1st Monday in each month.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Tuesday after 1st Monday in each month.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Apperson Lodge, No. 105, F. & A. M.—Stated meeting, 3rd Monday in each month, in a mill, D. J. Bachet, W. M., A. J. Conley, Secy. Louisa Chapter, No. 95, R. A. M.—Stated meetings, Friday, on the 1st and 3rd days preceding full moon in each month. J. A. Jones, H. P. L. H. Suddith, Secy.

1. O. O. F.

Louisa Lodge, No. 270.—Stated meetings, every Friday night. Wm. Blankenship, N. G. L. H. Suddith, Secy.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce H. C. Gammone a candidate for Marshal of the Town of Louisa, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

THURSDAY, JULY 19th, 1888.

Vote for the Shammons.

Henry Hewe spent Sunday in town.

For the freshest and best drugs, go to W. T. Evans.

Mrs. M. B. Goble, of Catlettsburg, is visiting in Louisa.

Hon. H. H. Gamill was in town Sunday and Monday.

Agent Ed. Fisher spent Sunday with his parents at Ashland.

There is a great deal of sickness in this community at present.

Dr. Swettman, of Peach Orchard, was attending Court this week.

L. T. Everett and father, of Catlettsburg, were in town Monday.

Mrs. H. Bloss, of Huntington, is visiting her parents at this place.

Mrs. Frank Johnson, of Peach Orchard, was in this city Monday.

Miss Emma Burchett spent Sunday at Richardson visiting friends.

Mr. John M. Berry has been dangerously ill, but is somewhat better.

Wat Andrews and Bert Wolfe, of Catlettsburg, were in town yesterday.

Prof. T. B. McClure, of Wayne, D. H. W. Va., was in Louisa last week.

Mrs. Thos. Brown and children are spending several days at this place.

Drs. J. F. Hatten and A. P. Bandy were in attendance at Court Monday.

Mrs. C. H. Rockwell and family, of Cincinnati, are visiting at Col. Northup's.

M. H. Johns, H. H. Meek and Rev. Suddith were in Catlettsburg last week.

A full and fresh line of drugs of all kinds has just been received by W. T. Evans.

Mr. M. A. Dalton and wife, of Cincinnati, were visiting in Louisa this week.

Paints, Oils, and everything usually kept in a first-class drug store, at W. T. Evans'.

Mr. A. L. Shannon has a short address to his friends in the News this week. Read it.

Mr. L. W. Hatfield and J. F. D. Borders, of George's Creek, were in our office this week.

Capt. R. F. Williamson and crew and Thos. J. Davis brought up the independent Sunday.

"Hackmatack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. G. T. Ross, Druggist.

D. J. Burchett has added two extra teams to his bark hauling force and is now loading a car a day.

Mr. Fred Moore, the popular salesman for a Cincinnati Notion House, was in Louisa this week.

Mr. Monroe Walters, the Repub-lican nominee for Sheriff, has de- clined to accept the nomination.

Joe Hammond left Tuesday for Cincinnati, where he will spend several days taking in the Exposition.

Chas. Uhl, after a several days drumming trip up the Valley, passed through town Sunday enroute home.

For letter-heads, note-heads, envelopes, posters, tags, or anything in the job-printing line, call at this office.

Miss Jennie Holt, who has been visiting friends at this place, returned to her home in Ceredo, W. Va., Monday evening.

Geo. Waldeck, Elsworth Norris, Will Johnson, John Johnson and Dick Johnson attended the big basket meeting at Richardson Sunday.

The next meeting of the Cleveland and Thurman Club of Louisa will be held on next Tuesday night. All members are requested to attend.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1. G. T. Ross.

Prof. G. M. McClure and wife, and Mr. N. M. Garrett left yesterday morning for their homes in Central Kentucky, after a visit of a few weeks at this place.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." G. T. Ross.

The Three-mile Ore & Coal Co. has a large number of hands at work mining ore at Three-mile. It is of fine quality, and promises to prove a bonanza to the company.

The case of Giles Green, who killed Leander Bryant, came up Monday in Court, and was continued until the December term. Green gave bond for his appearance.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. G. T. Ross.

A force of about twenty-five men is at work on the lock and dam at this place. There are about \$3,000 of last year's appropriation yet remaining, and this will be used this summer.

The case of Sam Davis, who is charged with the murder of Vina Pack, has been continued until the next term of Criminal Court. In default of \$2,000 bond he was replaced in jail.

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To Lawrence County Voters:

A nine-weeks spell of severe sickness has left me in such a condition that I am unable to ride over the county in the interest of my candidacy for Sheriff. I am very thankful to my friends for their support and favors in the past. I have endeavored to perform faithfully the duties entrusted to me, and if re-elected I shall try to give entire satisfaction; and having had the experience of one term, I will be better prepared to fulfil my duties than before.

Yours very Respectfully,
A. L. SHANNON.

The "Juvenile Bandana Club of Louisa" was organized last Saturday night, with a large number of members. Jay Vinson was elected President; Fred Marcum, Vice President; Sam Strachan, Secretary; Granville Ross, Assistant Secretary; Frank Johnson, Treasurer; Jeff Justice, Marshal.

The Commissioners of this county have awarded the contract for building a new jail and jailer's residence to McDonald Bros., of Louisville, Ky., for \$7,500. The jail is to be of stone and the jailer's residence of brick. The East corner of the public square was selected as the site. Work will be begun at once.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker-Mouth. G. T. Ross.

NOTICE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF DEMOCRATIC EX. COM. OF LAWRENCE CO.: As it is too late to call a meeting of the Committee, I desire an expression from each member, and any other Democrats as to how we will hold the Congressional county convention—whether precinct conventions or a mass convention. Would like to hear from all by July 25th.

AUGUSTUS SNYDER,
Ch'n Co. Com.

Boyd County Fair:

Eating privileges, stands, etc., will be sold on the Boyd County Fair grounds on Wednesday, August 1st.

\$25.00 in cash will be given to the person who brings the best milch cow to the Fair on Wednesday, September 5th.

Premium lists of the Boyd County Fair may be obtained from Henry Sullivan, of this place.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Manufactured only by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. of SAN FRANCISCO, LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK.

For sale by all druggists.

California Fig Syrup
SAN FRANCISCO CAL. '88

In the most agreeable and effective remedy ever produced for the ills arising from a weak or insidious condition of the KIDNEYS, LIVER, STOMACH & BOWELS, and is PERFECTLY SAFE in all cases, and therefore THE BEST of Family Remedies.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the price.

The following are the laws of the state of New Hampshire and periodicals from the postoffice, or remitting and having them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

MY NEPHEW.

A darling little darby, he!
Just mark his man majestic!
With autocratic sway, the' sweet
He rules the realm domestic.

He sits serene, a little king,
His tyranny 'tis kindly;
His little fist his sceptre is,
And we obey it blindly.

He says no word, but looks so sage,
The wisest is his debtor;
And O the eye he has for Art!
And such a taste for letters!

So broad and catholic his mind,
He makes no narrow strictures;
But tackles kindly to all sorts
Of Books and books and pictures.

A sense of humor, too, he has;
'Tis fine to see the fun shine
From out those big blue eyes. O he's
A blessed bit of sunshine!

Most captious crito' the' you be,
You can't suggest correction;
You are such a boy, he is A
And absolute perfection.

A precious little darby—
Was even such another!
Not on this earth, if you believe
His father and his mother.

And O he beams right royally
On men when I carry him.
And says, as plain as looks can say,
He loves his aunts, bless him!

—Boston Globe.

BARBARA.

The Mischief She Unwittingly Did,
and How It Was Remedied.

I know you would much rather I should take Barbara's sister Dot for my heroine, for Dot was tall and queenly and, of course, haughty as she was tall, and filled up quite a large space in society, in very opposition to her name, whereas Barbara was an elf of nine years' standing on this grim old foot-stool of ours, and was not one-quarter as big as Dot. She had a very winsome smile, bright brown eyes, that looked out from under her yellow bangs, ridiculously like Dot's peered from under his mane, and with orbs almost as big and full as limpid. But then she is my heroine and you must needs make the best of her.

Dot was engaged, I am happy to say, to a perfect Apollo, but I'm sorry to admit that she treated said Apollo as if he were not more than a poor weak, meek, mortal, who had no right to be privileged self to lecture the young man upon certain faults she took, as a matter of course, must be in his possession, being as he was, the only son of a very indulgent pair of old folks.

But she was shaken to the very foundation of her royal being when one day she discovered that the last sentence of her excellent harangue had fallen upon thin air, and she had a confused sense of a pair of indignant, sorrowful eyes leaving their light to haunt her, as she sat there, looking like a wooden oak.

He was gone then—“O, Scott; oh, Scott!”—which was no slang at all, but the mate Apollo's christened name. Dot rose from her chair of state and carried her heart, bleeding and torn, up the front stairs to anoint it with tears and cover it with the magnificent new ball dress from Madame Hippocrates'—admirable badge!

“What the matter, Dot?” said Barbara's eyes had caught a glim of something dimming and hot behind her, upon the very tip of Dot's feather. “Youth crying!”

“I believe you would cry, too, Chicke;

wouldn't you, if the Prince came and prom-

ised you nice things and then rushed off

without saying any thing about them!

“Wouldn't you?”

“I think Scott's going to take you to the ball!”

“It certainly looks that way. He went off so angry with me, and I have not seen him since. The child gravely wiped it off, uttering this solemn injunction: ‘Don't you cry or worry one bit more about this. I will the about that matter myself,’ unconsciously imitating pap's most impressive manner of speech.

They had always talked to her as if she could understand their mature reasoning—this sister and this pap—that she had come to have a ludicrous little air of sage and wisdom, and a sense of all things brought within her ken.

Nine o'clock and no Scott—she was not coming then; must she miss the glorious assembly hall because of his anger! Not she. Half-past nine; had Barbara been awake she would have noticed the quivering eyelids that tried so hard to keep the tear-drops prisoners. Quarter of ten—she gave up all hope of Scott and in ten minutes more pap was down the stairs again, never flinching, save those cream-white billows which filled the cup to its utmost.

“Ten o'clock. A loud peal from the door bell awoke Barbara from her sound slumber. Another peal. Out of bed, into her little Mother Hubbard wrapper and down the stairs crept Barbara, on tiptoe, too, though there was no need of that, as every blessed trusted servant was gone out and the child was alone in the big house. The woe hand massed the huge door-key and out in the moonlight the brown eyes discov-

ered Scott.

“O, I thought you were—

“Yes, Chicke, of course it is. Is—is—Dot ready?”

Now I've always been amazed at the little and big—bigs can tell on the slightest provocation. I have even gone so far as to entreat some odd ideas on the subject of the utter lack of conscience in the world of childhood, and have found that a very radix is the natural matter of education, we are simple—with a dismal conviction that even cultivation does not always suffice. I have been astonished with what fertility the brains of infancy are possessed, inventing with ease uncalled for and unprecedented nutritions; and, as Miss Barbara was beyond the average, I am bound, in all truth, to say that she gravely sent the following little ab into Scott's listening ears:

“Yeth, Dot! all ready and gone with you—papa—but you are to be married—I am almost sure; just go up into the library please, Thcott, and I will not keep you waiting more than theeven minutes.”

For about his ears, as all unconsciously, he obeyed the little maid. His quarrel—if so consider'd an affair could be called that—with his beloved had driven all thoughts of the ball from his head; and now to come and find her off and away with her parental relatives, and to realize that she had a very good case, I am bound, in all truth, to say that he has been the object of even a thought.

Barbara rushed off wild with excitement; and, reaching her own room again, she, like a human Katy-did, jumped upon the low, wide dresser, tore each little curl paper from its resting place upon her pretty round head, and began to comb the crooked yellow knots into hair of wonderful golden fuzz!

Next a diamond star was pinned conspicuously to one side of her cranium, a dancing-school dress was donned—a frock all glimmer and pale pink shadows, and leaving it unfastened, she drew on her fur-lined school cloak, poked a cast of purest Brussels into one of its capacious pockets, and ran down breathless to Scott.

Into the coach and off to the assembly rooms.

“Won't Dot thtare!” thought the little wretch. “One needn't be the old after all to go to a ball. I make a theatrenation, I don't wonder!”

She was right. Scott left her at the door of the ladies' room in care of a nice old black “Auntie,” who had her head elegantly tied in her long hair, and tied the frilly tracery about her waist with a real French touch, though her fingers were black as ink.

“How in de world ob worts did yo' ebber happen ter come to dis hyar grow'd-up ball, honey, etc!” looking at her admiringly, as she tried her steps before the long mirror.

“O, Dot tht here—my thtther, you understand; and I just thought I'd come, too.”

A burst of exuberant melody—a Valse of Chopin's—echoed from Scott to the door to claim the little hand for a round.

“It's too bad, Thcott, but you are too tall!” looking at him from her lowly standpoint.

“No, my dear Miss Barbara, the faint lies at your feet; you are too little,” looking far down at her and thinking how lucky he was to have this little bunch of exquisitely lovely flowers for his sister by only going through the severest of ecstatic bliss with Dot, suddenly Barbara sprang up from Dot's side, seized her pen and paper, and scratch, scratch, scratch filled the room for fully ten minutes.

“Dot, get up, pleath; I can't copy that at all—won't you juht write the name of thtong for me!”

“Papa Dot wrote neatly and prettily in her fine French hand, the words in the center of a cream-tinted sheet of note paper:

“Come to me, darling, or I die!”

“What a sentimental song!” said Dot, the obedient.

“Yeth it tht!” and Barbara grabbed the paper and lay down by Dot until she was sure her sister was lost in slumber; then the small opossum was up and off like a flash to Scott.

“Dot, he took the written words as a confirmed man might take a message straight from Heaven—he kissed Barbara and the letter by turns, and the tears of joy he could not restrain fell upon the note paper and the yellow bangs indiscriminately.

“Dot taking her the—etther, ath papa callt it. Now you wait till juth before thtupper, and I'll see that Dot it all ready to rethive you—and you prouth never to go off again or thtlan the door.”

“The evening the song was givem—jewels from the Orient hewed in a golden platter the little coudets blushed and glowed, and yellow and crimson an' rubrot.

Dot, dressed like the wrath of some faulnable Undine, came out upon the balcony to enjoy it all—that is, to enjoy it as well as she could without her lost Hildebrandt. She looked until her eyes could longer bear the splendor, then turned her glace back.

Suddenly she descried a figure that seemed strangely, sweetly familiar, despite the blue sun had made before her eyes. The figure came nearer, the mista cleared from before her longing eyes, and Dot could not tell for intoxicating instant whether or not she was in heaven when she saw Scott's golden-faced, smiling up into her very eyes!

He stood at last beneath her balcony. Groups of people were standing by, and for this reason alone she did not fold up her irresistible impulse to make a dash to him, and the red roses she had for him and his exsiccated love for her, and his exsiccated joy at seeing her again. When she could no longer gaze like a veritable Juliet, silent down into his very eyes, and read the untold tenderness that filled their glorious depths, when her Romeo vanished from her sight and disappeared within the door beneath her balcony, she dragged herself heavily back into her room and fell into a white heap upon the floor.

But when consciousness came glimmering back she lay limp and passive in Scott's strong arms, her heart throbbed with a new life, and Dot's cheek, Thcott, are you happy now!” and saw papa standing over him with his handkerchief suspiciously near his eyes, although he kept blowing his nose with great zeal.

“And my poor never reached you, my poor broken illy!”

And for the first time in her life Barbara had an inkling of the mischief she had unawares done; she had blundered into a trap set for her.

“Thcott, ought to know better than to write a note like tht—I'll teach him a lethon!” and the red coals of the grate had a milder glow for a second with a bit of crested note paper.

“At that week, Scott waited and waited, and the week that Dot had hoped and hoped; and the old saying that “haste deferr'd maketh the heart sick” proved itself a truth, for it came to pass that Dot's body caught the fever raging in her heart and there she lay, a downright invalid, for four weary weeks.

The little birds from Southland came back after their long vacation set up house-keeping again, and every hedge-row was alive with them, and the berries began to ripen, the blossoms to open, the bushes to flower, and the birds to sing.

“And the roses rushed back poll-mell, the sun was growing and the lover, and the sand was chusing each other across the wide fields of nature, and Scott was gone forever—*Rea Best*, in *Detroit Free Press*.

CLOSE-FITTING CRADLES.

How Galana Esquimaux and Samoan Babies Are Tortured.

The custom of treating the little ones to close-fitting cradles is indulged in by the Gulanians.

Lambs are usually weaned about August 1, and it requires some thought to do it properly. When separated from the ewes they will worry less if retained in the field where they are accustomed to run and the ewes removed out of hearing. For a few days the lambs should be confined in a covered inclosure and fed a little hay and grain and then be turned out to pasture to white up again next morning; otherwise the worry, the loss of their milk diet and the annoyance of flies will cause them to shrink visibly and it is always bad to have growth checked. The ewes should be turned into a “lean” pasture until dried up, and they should be examined every day, for it may be necessary to relieve the udders of some by milking.

As for Shelley, his blue eyes were very large and prominent. “They were at times, when he was abstracted, as he often was in contemplation, dull, and, as it were, insensible to external objects; at others they flashed with the fire of intelligence.” In the face of Scott there was not much, I think, to indicate the author of “Marmion” and “Waverley,” though it was a general expression of power and resolution; but he had fine eyes—eyes so keen that, as his little son said, it was commonly he who saw the hare sitting.

To refer to Goldsmith, his eyes were the redeeming features of his face.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

THE BADGER'S HABITS.
A Feline Quadruped Which Lives in a Rain-water barrel to purify the water.

—Hang a small bag of charcoal in the rain-water barrel to purify the water.

—Young and tender herbs are greedily eaten by all classes of stock. Weeds when just shooting out of the ground are relished also. Some weeds that are poisonous when matured are harmless when young and tender.

—Curant Pie: One teacup mashed currants (canned ones will do), one teacup sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonsfuls flour and one teacup cold water; bake with one crust. When done make a frosting of the two whites and spread on top.

—Once a good even stand of grass is seen, both in the pastures and meadows, it will always pay to take good care of it. Do not pasture too closely or abuse in any way so that there is any unnecessary risk of killing out the grass.—*Western Ploverman*.

—Chemists say that potatoes should always be boiled in their jackets, as there are various elements detrimental to the wholesomeness of the vegetable that are absorbed by the skin, and that potatoes that are peeled before boiling retain some of these elements.

—Green Pea Porridge: Boil three pints of green peas in just water enough to cook until they are tender; pour in three pints of milk; let it boil up and then add one-fourth pound butter rubbed into flour enough to thicken it to your liking. Boil until the flour is cooked, and season with salt and pepper. Serve when hot.

—Statistics show that meat consumption in foreign countries has increased twenty-five per cent. in the past few years, while meat production there has decreased. This ought to make a bright prospect for our meat producers and increase our export trade, especially in pork.

—Berry Breakfast Cake: One quart of flour, one pint of sour milk, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, three eggs, three cups of berries, one teaspoonful of soda sifted with one-half teaspoonful of salt twice through the flour. Roll the berries in flour before adding to the batter. Bake in two shallow pans.

—The most successful swine-breeders never let the pigs stop growing until they are ready for market. When ever pigs come to a standstill then all the food given them is so much lost, as there is nothing to show for it. A good thrifty pig may be made to gain a pound a day until he is ten months old, when he is of the right age and weight to sell and should show a good profit for the food consumed.

—Rice water makes an excellent sympathetic ink. When dry the characters become absolutely invisible, and on an application of iodine show blue. A simpler sympathetic ink in its application is prepared by adding a fluid ounce of oil of vitrol to a pint of soft warm water. Use a clean steel pen. When dry the writing is invisible, but held to the fire it becomes indelibly black. If you want to get away from chemicals altogether write with a clean quill pen dipped in onion or turnip juice, when the paper is heated the characters turn brown.

—Weaning Lambs.

How to Do It Properly and Without Injury to the Young Animals.

The custom of treating the little ones to close-fitting cradles is indulged in by the Gulanians.

Lambs are usually weaned about August 1, and it requires some thought to do it properly. When separated from the ewes they will worry less if retained in the field where they are accustomed to run and the ewes removed out of hearing. For a few days the lambs should be confined in a covered inclosure and fed a little hay and grain and then be turned out to pasture to white up again next morning; otherwise the worry, the loss of their milk diet and the annoyance of flies will cause them to shrink visibly and it is always bad to have growth checked. The ewes should be turned into a “lean” pasture until dried up, and they should be examined every day, for it may be necessary to relieve the udders of some by milking.

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To refer to Goldsmith, his eyes were the redeeming features of his face.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

How to Prevent Forging.

There is no driver of a horse but that has felt the annoyance that results from forging, or the striking of the forward shoe by the hind ones in traveling, and yet this can be prevented.

The occasion of the forging is, the hind foot is thrown forward and strike the forward or front foot before they can get out of the way, a result of the action of the horse, which must be corrected, which is explained in “Artistic Horse Shoeing,” and which is accomplished by using a heavy toe-weight shoe on the front foot to make the horse reach further. After the front shoe has been nailed on, take a rule and measure the distance from the coronet to the bottom part of the toe, observing the slant of the foot. Measuring the hind foot in the same way, in most cases it will be found to be from one-quarter to one inch the shortest, and the shorter the foot the quicker it can be raised. Now, by placing the shoe upon the hind foot so that the toe will project enough to make the distance from the coronet to the bottom of the toe the same as in the forward foot, and then let the shoe project well behind, making it a little heavy, the foot will not be raised as far forward, and so forging will be prevented.

This is a simple procedure, and one that can be ordered by any farrier who is troubled with forging in his horses, and, if found successful, will save an unnecessary annoyance.—*Germanstown Telegraph*.

Married Just a Month.

Wife—Why, how late you are! I thought you were never coming home! What made you stay so long?

Husband—Don't reproach me, woman! Be thankful that I am here so soon. Why, I left the grounds at the end of the twelfth innings, with the score a tie! Think of that!—*Lewis Clegg*.